PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Generally fair.

Rescued by the deft fingers of skillful artisans the When emerges from the dismal cocoon in which it was enveloped by smoke and flame, and radiant as the rainbow greets the glad young spring.

Temporary confusion and discomfort have fled; permanent beauty, comfort and convenience take their place.

For two months the When has swarmed with decorators and mechanics of all kinds-electricians, carpenters, painters, plasterers, etc-all doing their best to make the When a thing of beauty.

May be pardoned for its enthusiastic pride over the result. It is now not merely the largest but the handsomest clothing house in Indiana, and without a superior in any respect East or West.

The canopy of the spacious room is of the most delicate tint of blue, trimmed with silver and supported by silver columns. THE WHEN'S old friends will hardly recognize the place, except by the cordial welcome they receive when they call. Everything is new except THE WHEN'S business methods. These have had so many office the rules will go into effect at years' approval and received such golden opinions that, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, they must remain unchanged and unchangeable.

THE WHEN has put in the new cash and bundlecarrier system, the Bostedo; it has put in the handsomest fixtures and the latest and most fashionable showcases; it has fitted up a larger parlor for the ladies, choicely carpeted and elegantly furnished. Improvement has invad-

ed every department:

Men's Furnishings, Men's Wear, Youths' Wear. Boys'and Children's Wear The Hat Department, Etc.

These departments are filled with the best Spring Goods, and all are worthy the attention of the myriad of patrons who look to THE WHEN to supply their needs.

On account of greatly increased business in the Boys' and Children's Department,

THE WHEN

been compelled to enlarge that department. It now as a space of 30 by 110 feet. To this department has added furnishing goods for boys. This innovation will appreciated.

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort

The Ladies' Parlor is especially designed for the comfort employes connected with the Immigration Has been compelled to enlarge that department. It now covers a space of 30 by 110 feet. To this department has been added furnishing goods for boys. This innovation will be appreciated.

of lady patrons. Here the ladies may come and at their ease select Suits for their boys, trying them on in the dressing room curtained off from this parlor.

THE WHEN spares no effort to give the buyer every advantage in selecting goods. There are no dark corners in THE WHEN. When you buy it is either in the brightest daylight or under the pure and searching light of innumerable electric lamps.

THE WHEN needs no formal opening. Its gates ever swing inward, and above the portal glows the hospitable word-WELCOME.

THE LETTER CARRIERS SECURE

President Harrison's Order Extending Civil-Service Rules Not Revoked.

Postmaster-General Bissell Says Mail Carriers in the Smaller Cities Will Be Protected from Removal for Partisan Causes.

Judge Morse Made a Consul and Whitney Mentioned for Lincoln's Place.

The Kind of a Man Mr. Cleveland Likes-Applicants for Places Under Secretary Carlisle to Undergo Examinations.

ANOTHER BLOW TO THE HORDE. They Cannot Get the Places of Letter Car-

riers in Towns and Small Cities.

Special to the Indianapolie Journal. Washington, March 25 .- It appears from numerous inquiries which are pouring into Washington from Anderson, Kokomo, Marion, Muncie, Crawfordsville, Lafayette and a few other cities in Indiana that an impression prevails that the mail carriers in cities of that class are not secure under the civil service laws, and wholesale dismissals are anticipated under the incoming postmasters. An inquiry received to-day from Anderson, where a new postmaster has taken charge, was to the effect that President Harrison's order, promulgated by the Civil-service Commission on Jan. 9 last, extends to all free depostoffices the classification the postal service, had been and the question was asked whether the Postoffice Department officials or the Civil-service Commission would interfere in the displacement of letter carriers

at the small tree delivery offices for the ac-commodation of Democrats.

The Journal correspondent to-day in-vestigated the situation fully at the Postoffice Department. The order of Jan. 9, 1898, which is intended to secure in their places carriers at all free-delivery postoffices, has not been revoked or interfered with, and there is no probability that it will be disturbed. The order itself, however, has a loophole through which partisan postmasters might creep out if they desired, were it not for a precaution taken against it by Postmaster-general Wana-maker. The order of Jan. 9, last, contains this provision: "The Civil-service Commission will at once proceed with the organization of boards of examiners, the holding of examinations and the prepara-

Some considerable time will necessarily elapse before the rules will be in active operation at all of these offices. These "eligible registers" have not yet been prepared at any offices. The civil-service commission is at present making out programmes for examinations throughout the country, to be held during the next month or two, for the purpose of establishing the "eligible registers," from which all carriers will be appointed, and which, of course, will bar partisan favor.

A BAR TO PARTISAN DISMISSALS. On the face of this order, dismissals of carriers could yet be made by postmasters and they would not be required to assign cause for removals, and Democrats be appointed to take the vacancies created by dismissed Republicans. On Jan. 23, last, however, Postmastergeneral Wanamaker issued an order directing that the volubtary resignation of a letter carrier shall be a bar to his reinstatement; that carriers shall be removed only for violations of laws and regulations; that carriers removed for cause will not be reinstated unless the charges upon which removal was effected are disproved. and no appointments of carriers at free-delivery offices shall be made except from substitute list until the list exhausted, and promotions from list shall be in the order of their seniority. This order is still in force and Postmaster-general Bissell and the Civil-service Commission say it will remain in force. It was intended to be, and now acts as, a stay in any proceeding toward dismissals for parany proceeding toward dismissals for partisan or other purposes during the time in which examinations are being held and "eligible registers" are being prepared. Thus the carriers are now and will continue to be protected in their places by the law, Secretary Doyle, of the Civil-service Commission, stated to the Journal correspondent, to-day, that if any postmaster violated either the law or the Postmaster violated either the law or the Postmaster general's order of Jan. 23 he would be prosecuted, and the dismissed clerk or cierks would be reinstated. would be reinstated, as any partisan dismissal would be in violation of law and orders. The law plainly forbids the removal of postoffice employes, (1) for refusal to psypolitical assessments, (2) to be coerced into political action, or (8) perform a political act. The incoming Democratic postmasters in Indiana will have very little patronage now at free-delivery offices. A press dispatch says: "The Civilservice Commission is making good progress in classifying the 556 free-delivery postoffices recently brought within the civil-service law and rules. Boards of examination have been organized in a large number of the offices and examinations have already been held in many of them. In speaking generally of the subject to-day, a member of the commission said that so far as he knew there would be no immediate extension of the service; in fact, the work now in hand would occupy all of the time of the commission for some time to come. Nor ry out any further extensions. There are now outside of the civil service a very large number of

were there any funds now available to caremployes connected with the Immigration Bureau. The other branches of service now unclassified are the employes of the Interstate-commerce Commission, navy yards, armories, arsenals, public employes in the Smithsonian Institution and the

DISTRIBUTING THE SPOILS.

National Museum, certain classes of em-ployes in the Indian service, life-saving service and customhouses with less than

twenty-five employes.

Judge Morse to Be Consul at Glasgow-Whitney May Be Embassador to Berlin. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The President has decided to fill the important position of consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by the appointment of Mr. Allan P. Morse, of Michigan. His principal opponent was Mr. Ousely, of Illinois, who formerly held the place. The present consul at Glasgow is Levi W. Brown, of Ohio, who was appointed in 1889. Judge Morse is a one-armed soldier, who defeated Judge Cooley, now of the Interstate-commerce Commission, for Supreme judge of Michigan. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats in the last campaign, and was a candidate for the vice presidential nomination at the last Chicago convention. He is an intimate friend of Don M. Dickinson who, it is said, urged him for the place.

of interest at the White House to-day outside of a few incidents. The President's office was crowded constantly. To Congressmen who asked him concerning the position of Pension Commissioner and Public Printer, the President said he would not fill these offices for some time to come. He is giving careful consideration to the claims of all persons whose names have been presented for the two places, and he intends to go slowly and surely. It is certain that a number of candidates for the pension commissionership have already been rejected because they did not come within the requirements of Mr. Cleveland's expressed intention to appoint only a man of established business capacity, against whose political reputation the charge of "bossiem" has never been brought. The candidates for the commissionership are numerous, but the number is exceeded by candidates for the commissionership are numerous, but the number is exceeded by the aggregate of those who want to be Pablic Printer. Tennessee alone has seven candidates for the latter office.

A rumor with many elements of probability was current in the corridors of the State Department to-day. It was that Mr. W. C. Whitney, of New York, will succeed Mr. Robert T. Lincoln at the court of St. James. It is stated to-night, however, on unquestionable authority, that neither Mr. Whitney nor any other man has been selected for the position. In fact, it is asserted positively by the same authority that the matter of the appointment of a successor to Mr. Lincoln has not been considered. There were a larger number of office seekers at the State Department to-day than on any previous day for a week or more. After lunch Secretary Gresham was compelled to succumb to a hard cold and headache and retire to his apartments at the Arlington. retire to his apartments at the Arlington. He did not abandon all work, however, and it is believed that with a Sunday's quiet and rest he will be enabled to resume labor at the department on Monday.

Hoke Smith has inaugurated another new departure. He has announced that on next Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, he desires to see at his office all persons who wish to be heard on the subject of appointments to official positions in the Territory of Arizona. Secretary Smith is of the opin-

of Arizona. Secretary Smith is of the opin-ion that much valuable time may thus be saved and a better knowledge of the merits of the several candidates obtained than by the usual methods.

The resignation of A. F. Childs, chief clerk of the Census Bureau, has been requested and accepted, and Mr. J. H. Wardle, the present assistant chief clerk, has been promoted to the vacancy. Although a Democrat Mr. Wardle was the first man to receive an appointment when the execu-tive force of the present census was organized. He had served under Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the tenth census, and is regarded as one of the most efficient men in the service.
There were thirty-three fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day, of which number ten were to fill vacancies caused by the removal of incumbents.

WHITE HOUSE INCIDENTS.

Story with a Moral for Certain Hoosiers-Senator Gordon and Major Culver. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- An applicant

for office does not lose any ground with the President by being modest and by refraining from manifesting undue eagerness. This fact was demonstrated by an incident that occurred recently. A Kentuckian came to Washington a few days ago to ask for the Peruvian mission. After being twenty-four hours here he found that his chances for appointment were eclipsed by another Kentuckian. He took the situation philosophically and did not get mad If the other man was Mr. Cleveland's choice he would not feel at all aggrieved, he said, and he took the next train for home, deciding to ask for nothing else. The story reached the President's ears, and he marveled much thereat. It was a rare case, and the more the President thought about it the more he warmed toknow him. So when the Kentucky dele-gation went to the White House to-day the President asked for the name and address of the wonderful man who could be turned down and not immediately thereafter or-ganize a feud. This rara avis among effice seekers is Mr. Charles K. Wheeler, of Paducah. who, not getting what he wanted, was willing to forego asking for that which some other man might want.

"That must be a good sort of man to tie to," said the President.

"Why, General, is that you?" "Hello, Major, give me your fist."

"By George, I'm glad to see you." (this simultaneously from the two men), and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and Maj. J. F. Culver, of Alabama, fell into each other's arms. They had not met since the war. when they served in the same regimentthe Sixth Alabama. The affecting meeting between the two men occurred in the President's antercom. Mr. Culver was accompanied by General Oates, of Alabama, who had come to press him for appointment as marshal of the middle district of Alabama. Senator Gordon happened to enter the room a few moments later, and the mutual recognition was instantaneous. Major Culver will have Senator Gordon's support in his candidacy as long as he remains in the

Another interesting meeting which occurred in the same room, was between Congressman Springer, of Illinois, the chairman of the ways and means committee, and Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, the humorist of the House. Mr. Allen never fails to discuss the tariff question when he can find any one to talk to who understands him. This morning was no exception and he tackled Chairman Springer at once.

"Do you know," he asked, "whether Col. Ellery Anderson has yet submitted his tariff bill to the Mayor and Common Coun-"I really don't know," replied Mr.

"Well, until it has been approved by that body Mr. Anderson can never hope to have it adopted by Congress. He has made a grave mistake and it will endanger his

MUST UNDERGO EXAMINATIONS.

Chiefs of Divisions and Special Agents of the Treasury Under Civil Service Rules. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- There are on file in the Treasury Department nearly one hundred applications for appointments as chiefs of divisions. So far no appointments in this class have been made. Many of the applicants have been surprised to learn that even this class of positions are within the civil-service rules, or partially so. The latest Treasury Department regulations contain the following:

Hereafter no person shall be appointed a chief of division in this department unless he shall have first satisfied a board of examiners of his fitness for his position; provided that the chief of division of appointments, the chief of division of special agents, the chief of the secret service division and the chief of the mail divis-ion may, in the discretion of the Secretary, be appointed, as at the present time, without examination. The examination for this purpose will be noncompetitive and not technical, and shall be practical in its character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the capacity and fitness of the person examined to discharge the duties of the office to which he is to be appointed

The board of examiners for the examination of such persons shall be constituted as follows: The assistant secretary in charge of appointments, the chief of the bureau in which such person is to be appointed, the chief clerk of the department when the person is to be appointed a chief of division in the secretary's office, and the treasury examiner.

United States special agents, too, have to undergo an examination before appoint-ments to determine their qualifications.

Hereafter no person shall be be appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department unless his fitness has been ascertained by suitable tests.

Those who apply for these positions will therefore be subjected to such an examination as may be necessary to ascertain whether they are possessed of the qualifications requisite to the position. Appointments will be considered probationary for six months, permanency of the future to be dependent upon the aptitude shown by the appointee for the work assigned him. The examination will be noncompetitive and not technical

The assistant secretary in charge of clistoms, the chief of the division of special agents and the treasury examiner.

Lamont Worn Out by Office Seekers, WASHINGTON, March 25.-Mr. Seager, private secretary to Colonel Lamont, Secretary of War, was this afternoon shown an article under date of New York, published in a morning paper, which stated in effect that the Secretary of War was reported to be quite ill, and that he might be compelled to resign from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Mr. Seager said there was absolutely no truth in the rumor. Mr. Lamont was at present in New York, where he had gone to see his family, and would be in Washington on Monday. He had left Washington a little tired out in consequence of his severe task in receiving so many office seekers and of his other official duties. This would affect any other man duties, which would affect any other man in the same manner. Mr. Lamont, other-wise, was in very good health. Mr. Seager further said that no thought was enter-tained by the Secretary of leaving the Cabinet.

New York, March 25.—Colonel Lamont was seen to-day in regard to the report that he was in poor health. He said: "I never felt better in my life than I do to-day. I am not sick, and do not intend to be sick. I also have no intention of resigning my office. I shall be here for a couple of days, and shall then return to my duties in Wash-

Four Days Given to Place Hunters.

Washington, March 25.—The rule agreed upon by the Cabinet yesterday, setting apart Tuesdays and Fridays of each week when heads of executive departments would not receive visitors, abolished all the special days selected by the several secretaries when they would work behind closed doors. This new rule, therefore, gives four days in each week on which visitors will be received at the several departments. The President has heretofore set aside Monday of each week for himself.

Indiana Office Seekers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- D. L. Thomas, of Rushville, is in the city. He is an ap plicant for the position of Register of the Treasury, and believes his Populist record ought to get the place for him. It is understood that General Rosecrans will not be disturbed in the position of Register of the Treasury. The application of Smith Myers, of Indianapolis, for the position of collector of customs was booked at the Treasury De-

partment to-day. CHICAGO SOCIETY SCANDAL.

Ex-Congressman Dunham Asks for a Divorce and Makes Sensational Charges.

CHICAGO, March 25 .- Ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham to-day filed in the Circuit Court a bill for divorce. The bill is a sensational one, the charges being of the gravest character, and the corespondent named in the bill being a prominent banker of Chicago. Behind the bill is an action against the banker, which has not yet been filed, in which \$50,000 damages will be claimed by Dunham for alienating the affections of his wife, There will be other sensational developments than those of slighting of the marriage relations. Property interests involving many thousand dollars will be concerned, and in this conection Judge Horton has issued an injuction restraining the disposition of property by the principal defendant or any of the one or two code-

The matter has been involved in the greatest secrecy and the court officials joined with the lawyers in keeping the proceedings from the public gaze. This afternoon attorney Frank F. Reed entered the circuit clerk's office with a bill, on which the clerk put the file mark. Then the lawyer took the bill from the files to Judge Horton, who, after hearing what the lawyer had to say, ordered that the injunction issue forthwith. Then the bill went out of sight, and the lawyers, with their order for a writ of injunction visited the sheriff's office and secured an officer, with whom they visited a house in a questionable locality. What the visit was made for is unknown, for Mrs. Dunham is in Dakota at present and this fact was known. Although the bill eluded public vision it was learned that the corespondent was a wealthy banker named Allen and vice president of one of the wealthiest institutions of its kind in the of its kind in the city. The details as to his acquaintance and relations with the ex-Congressman's wife are still lacking, but the complainant's attorneys are frank about acknowledging the gist of the bill. They say that the whole charge relied on in the application for release from the marriage bonds is that of illegal in-timacy with the banker.

As the parties concerned move in first-class society there has been every induce-ment to keep the proceedings secret, and it was hoped that the sensational case might be missed among other court proceedings. What little proceedings have been taken in the matter have been completely under cover. After the usual crowd of attorneys and litigants had left Judge Horton's court attorney Reed appeared be-fore the magistrate and asked that an exparte injunction against Mr. Dunham be granted on the bill presented then for the first time. As yet the document did not bear the stamp of the recording clerk, and the court requested Mr. Reed to ille the bill in the usual form.

IMPELLED TO SUICIDE.

Pathetic Letter of a Man Who Wanted to Rest

by the Side of His Dead Wife. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOUISVILLE, March 25 .- William Peter-

son committed suicide by sending a bullet through his brain in Cave Hill Cemetery this morning. The deed was committed over his wife's grave, and the lifeless body fell between her mound and those of their three children. In the inside vest pocket of the dead man was found an envelope of the Arlington House, Detroit, but it bore no address. It was unsealed, and Coroner McCullough took out \$60 in paper money and the following unsigned letter:

My Dear Friend Morris-I have come home to die. For years I have been trying to re-sist, but I can resist no longer. I want to rest. Bury me in this lot. Have no ceremony by church or lodge. Bury me in a plain and simple way, without any display. You will find money inclosed with which to do this. I hope I have made my peace with my God. May God bless you and all my friends.

The dead man was formerly a merchant here, but lost his fortune, and has for seyeral years lived with a son in Chicago. "Friend Morris" was W. W. Morris, of this

THE SACRED LIBERTY BELL.

It Will Be Taken to Chicago Under Guard of Four Stalwart Philadelphia Policemen.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- It has been decided by the councilmanic world's fair subcommittee that the Liberty well, the ringing of which proclaimed the independence of the thirteen original States. shall be taken to Chicago, the date of departure from this city being fixed for April 28. The bell will be transported in a special car, and four stalwart policemen will go along as its special custodians, and will never lose sight of their charge while it is on its way to Chicago. A number of city officials will go to Chicago at the time the bell is taken there. On the way to the fair stops will be made in all the large cities on Beyond the inward rush of scores of and not technical.

place-hunters, with their escorts of Senators and Representatives, there was little of special agents shall be constituted as follows:

the route, so that their citizens may have an opportunity of seeing the bell that rung out liberty to the land.

Far-Reaching Decision by Judge Billings, of the Louisiana Federal Court.

Action of the Amalgamated Council in Ordering a General Strike at New Orleans Last November Declared Unlawful.

Attorney W. T. Harper's View of What Should Be Done in the Ann Arbor Case.

Another Talk with Chief Engineer Arthur-Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, Called to Toledo.

AN UNLAWFUL STRIKE.

Judge Billings Renders an Important Decision Against Trades Unions.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.-Judge Billings, in the United States court, to-day, rendered an opinion in the suit of the government against the Amalgamated Council and the officers of the various labor organizations which ordered the general strike in November last. An injunction against the organizations was asked for under the act of Congress prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade. In an elaborate opinion the court sets aside every claim of the defendants, and declares that the acts of the Amalgamated Council and the officers of the union were unlawful in ordering a general strike, and that the merchants are entitled to injunctions and other relief. The decision discusses fully the rights of labor unions, and is far-reaching in its effects. As a result of the decision criminal prosecution against the defendants would probably lie, but it is not known whether the United States authorities will proceed further against the alleged labor leaders.

THE ANN ARBOR TROUBLE.

Attorney Harper, of Terre Haute, Says the Employes Will Come Out on Top. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Toledo, O., March 25 .- Hon. W. T. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived here today and will appear in the United States court on Monday, in the hearing of the injunctions against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent. Mr. Harper has been counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for eleven years. In an interview this evening he said: "I am glad this question has been raised. No matter what the result may be, we shall come out on top. If we are wrong and the court should make the injunction permanent there is but one course left to us. Congress made the laws and Congress can repeal and amend them. The railroad companies have the stuff, but we have the votes, and the votes are the necessary article to make the Congressmen. We will have laws that will not prevent our obtaining justice when it is found necessary to resort to extreme measures. It will take a little time, but, nevertheless,

we will win in the end. On Monday Judge Taft will hear the motion for an injunction against Chief Arthur. to restrain him from issuing any orders to brotherhood engineers on connecting roads to boycott Ann Arbor freight. Judge Ricks will, on the district bench, hear the arguments in the cases of the Lake Shore engineers and firemen arrested a week ago. The rumor as to the coming of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to call out all the freight handlers. switchmen, coal shovelers, etc., of the Ann Arbor, is unconfirmed. The Ann Arbor has

taken back five of its old engineers who declared themselves willing to go to work on the terms offered by the company.

Arthur's Reply to Ashley. CLEVELAND, O., March 25,-The attention of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was to-day called to the statement of General Manager Ashley, of the Ann Arbor road, sent out of Toledo last night. In regard to Mr. Ashley's statement that his road pays a higher rate to engineers than any other road in Michigan, Mr. Arthur said: "That is doubtless true in regard to freight, but not as to the passenger service. There he is only paying 23/10 cents per mile on one, I think, the northern division, less per mile than any other road I know of in Michigan. That is all his claim amounts to on that

"But he asserts that the engineers only work eight hours per day, or less, and that they earn \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum. What do you say to that?

"Why, he refers there, as he says, to 'only seven men.' Our men contend, and they have often represented to me, that they are on duty twenty hours before receiving pay for overwork. This is simply a question of veracity between our men and Mr Ashley. They stand ready to testily in court at any time that they are often made to work twenty hours before the overtime begins to be counted." "What have you to say to his remark

that you advertised yourself as a law-abid-"Nothing at all. I am well known where I reside, and my reputation will not suffer from a comparison with Mr. Ashlev's. It is not necessary to answer vague insinustions, which lack the merit of straight-

out affirmations, solely because they have nothing to stand on." Mr. Arthur was asked about the boycott rule which he is accused of trying to conceal from the court. He said the charge was absurd. The rule had been in existence ever since the "Q" strike. It had never been published, but it was not secret. It was adopted with little opposition by the brotherhood, and the general managers of

the railroads all know of its existence. Sargent Called to Toledo,

Special to the Ingranapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 25 .- Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, to-day received a message from Chief Arthur at the brotherhood council, now at Toledo, saying that he must be present in Judge Ricks's court Monday when the question of making a permanent restraining order against boycotting the roads interchanging freight with the Ann be decided. to Sargent is not summoned by the court as announced he would be, but goes to Toledo in an advisory capacity. The information received here leaves no doubt that the members of railway labor or-Ann Arbor management by resorting to whatever means may be adopted without involving them with the courts. Chief Arthur is known to be opposed to the boy-cott of the second or innocent party. although there is an obligatory provision for such action on the part of the engineers in their secret ritual. Mr. Sargent is outspoken in his opposition to the boycott, declaring it to be un-American and unjust to a railroad which maintains friendly relations with the labor organizado what they can to check the ominous trend of sentiment among the men. They realize that the situation is a critical one, and that it calls for the exercise of much

tact on their part. TWO UNIONS AT WAR.

One Body of Carpenters Appeals to the Court for Protection from Another, CHICAGO, March 25,-The threatened strike of the carpenters here cast its shadew in the courts to-day when the Carpon-